

F

2051

.B35

1909

NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE



THOMAS J. BATA LIBRARY
TRENT UNIVERSITY

THE ISLAND OF

DOMINICA.

NOTES ON DOMINICA,

AND

HINTS

To Intending Settlers.



1909.

*Discovered by Christopher Columbus on
Sunday, November 3, 1493.*

Animis opibusque parati.

NOTES
ON DOMINICA,
AND
HINTS
TO
INTENDING SETTLERS.

BEING THE PAMPHLET PREPARED BY

Mr., now Sir, HENRY HESKETH BELL, K.C.M.G.,
Administrator, Dominica, 1903.

REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY

W. DOUGLAS YOUNG, C.M.G.,
Administrator, Dominica, 1909.



This revision has been made with the assistance of The Agricultural and Commercial Society, and The Planters' Association, of Dominica, and the Officers of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies.

Price Sixpence.

1909.

Advocate Co., Ltd., Printers, Barbados, W.I.

F-2051 B 35 1907

NOTES

ADDITIONAL NO

UNIT

CHANGING SETTING

THESE NOTES ARE FOR THE USE OF THE

UNIT AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER

PURPOSE.

THESE NOTES ARE FOR THE USE OF THE

UNIT AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER

PURPOSE.



THESE NOTES ARE FOR THE USE OF THE UNIT AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

THESE NOTES ARE FOR THE USE OF THE UNIT AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

NOTES ON DOMINICA

AND

HINTS TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

Dominica is a British island in the West Indies, 29 miles long by 16 miles broad, with an area of 291 square miles. It is one of the largest and the most mountainous and picturesque of the Lesser Antilles. It is about 15° North of the Equator, and 61° West Longitude ; and is about 3,915 miles from England. Dominica was included amongst the sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea granted to the Earl of Carlisle in 1627. The settlement of the island did not prove a success.

By Treaty in 1748, between England and France, Dominica was regarded as a 'neutral' island. During this time,

attracted by the fertile soil, several French planters settled in the island and established plantations.

In 1761, Great Britain captured Dominica, and by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris in 1763, the island was ceded to England.

The island was afterwards invaded by the French in 1778, and restored to the English in 1783.

In 1795, the French attempted again to invade Dominica, but on this occasion they were not successful.

Since the year 1805, when a further attack was made by the French upon the island, Dominica has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain.

The island has an estimated population of 31,000. The chief town is Roseau, towards the southern end of the island, with a population of about 6,000. The second town is that of Portsmouth, towards the northern end of the island, with a population of about 1,500.

During the last ten years the trade of Dominica has increased from £101,480 in 1897, to £252,943 in 1907.

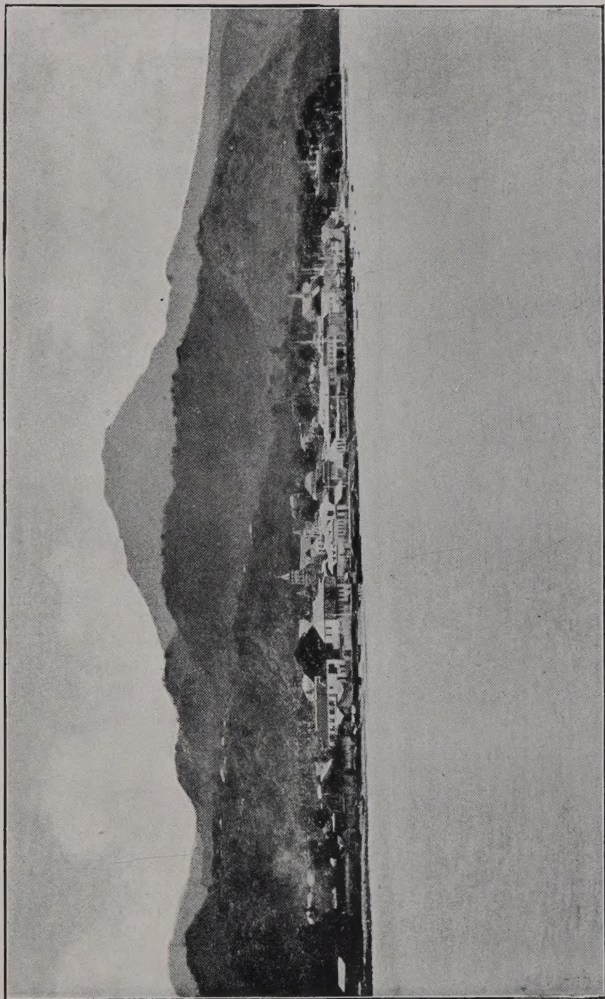


FIG. 1.—ROSEAU, THE PRINCIPAL TOWN IN DOMINICA. FROM THE SEA.



FIG. 2.—COURT HOUSE AND LIBRARY, ROSEAU.

ROUTES.

The steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of 18, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., call regularly at Roseau, Dominica, every fortnight. First-class single fare, £25. Return tickets, £40. The steamers of the East Asiatic Company call monthly at Roseau on their outward and homeward voyages. The Scrutton line of steamers also touch at Roseau occasionally, when sufficient inducement offers. Communication with America is frequent and regular. The steamers of the Quebec line from and to New York call twice a month, and also those of the Pickford & Black line from and to Halifax. The fares via New York or Canada are rather higher than by the Royal Mail steamers from Southampton. The passage from England by the Royal Mail steamers takes fifteen days.

Boats meet the steamers on arrival at Roseau and ply between the shore and the vessels in the Roadstead at 1s. per head.

OUTFIT.

No special outfit is necessary. Clothing usually worn during the spring and

summer in England is quite suitable for Dominica. Terai hats or light helmets, 'Shikar' pattern, are the best head covering. Riding breeches, good strong boots, and puttie or leather leggings should be taken out; also a good pony saddle. All articles of ordinary requirements can be obtained locally at moderate prices, and other things can be easily imported through the Parcel Post or otherwise.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

There is no hotel in Roseau, but there are three or four comfortable private boarding houses. Terms vary from 7s. to 8s. 4d. a day according to season. Mrs. Gordon's, Miss Shew's, and Miss Jolly's are specially recommended.

CLUBS AND AMUSEMENTS.

There are two social clubs, with good premises, established in Roseau. There are also a Lawn Tennis and Croquet club, and a cricket field in the Botanic Station on which scratch matches are occasionally played. The sea bathing is good all the year round, but bathers should not go out

far for fear of sharks. The rivers contain many deep pools for those who prefer fresh water.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Public Library in Roseau is one of the best in the West Indies. The building, which can be partly seen in the photograph on the right, the Court House on the left, is the gift to Dominica of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It was thrown open to the public on September 1, 1906. The Library is well stocked with books, and in the reading room section many of the principal London newspapers and magazines will be found.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Roseau possesses an Anglican Church, a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and a Wesleyan Church. Throughout the island there are several Catholic Churches, and Wesleyan Churches in two or three districts.

SCHOOLS.

There is a public Grammar School (Head-master—W. Skinner, Esq., M.A.), where an excellent education can be

obtained at very moderate terms. A very good school for girls is kept at the Convent of the Faithful Virgin.

SPORT.

The shooting to be had in the island is not particularly good. Wild pig are occasionally found in the interior, also agouti and opossum. Wild pigeon and dove are also met with but not in large numbers. The sea teems with fish and a little sport can be obtained in most of the rivers.

MEDICAL.

There are five Government Medical Officers in the island, stationed in various districts. They are gentlemen possessing considerable experience in tropical ailments, and can be relied on. There is a General Hospital in Roseau and a smaller institution at Portsmouth.

LOCAL STEAMER.

The island has the services of a steamer (300 tons) worked by the Royal Mail Company under contract with the local Government. The steamer plies constantly

along the leeward coast and makes the circuit of the island once every week. She also makes a fortnightly trip to Martinique and St. Lucia, and back.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

There is a Government telephone system in Roseau connecting with the telephone system in country districts which is extending to all parts of the island. The annual subscription is £5, with an extra fee for exceptional distance. New lines are erected under special arrangements with the Government.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company have a Station at Roseau. Cost per word to England 4s. 3d.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

There is an electric light service in Roseau worked by the Government. The streets and many of the houses and shops are lighted by electric light.

SERVANTS.

Native servants can be trained to render good and honest service. Men

servants are paid from 5s. to 7s. a week, without board; women from 4s. to 6s. Laundry work is fairly cheap.

HOUSEKEEPING.

All things considered, housekeeping in Roseau is not a more difficult matter than elsewhere. In the interior, and some of the districts at a distance from town, the difficulties are increased owing mainly to the time it takes a messenger to walk to town and bring back the supplies required. Bread is good and cheap, also milk and eggs. Beef and pork are sold at 7d. a pound and mutton at 8d. Fowls, usually skinny, at 6d. a pound. Fish is plentiful and cheap. Vegetables are abundant, and besides the tropical kinds, many English varieties, such as cabbages, carrots, turnips, beans, etc., are grown in the hills and sent to market. Groceries are rather dearer than in England, but wines, spirits and tobacco are about the same price.

LOCAL SOCIETY.

Local 'Society,' as in all West Indian colonies, is composed of officials, planters, professional men, prosperous merchants,



FIG. 3.—VIEW OF MARKET STREET, ROSEAU.

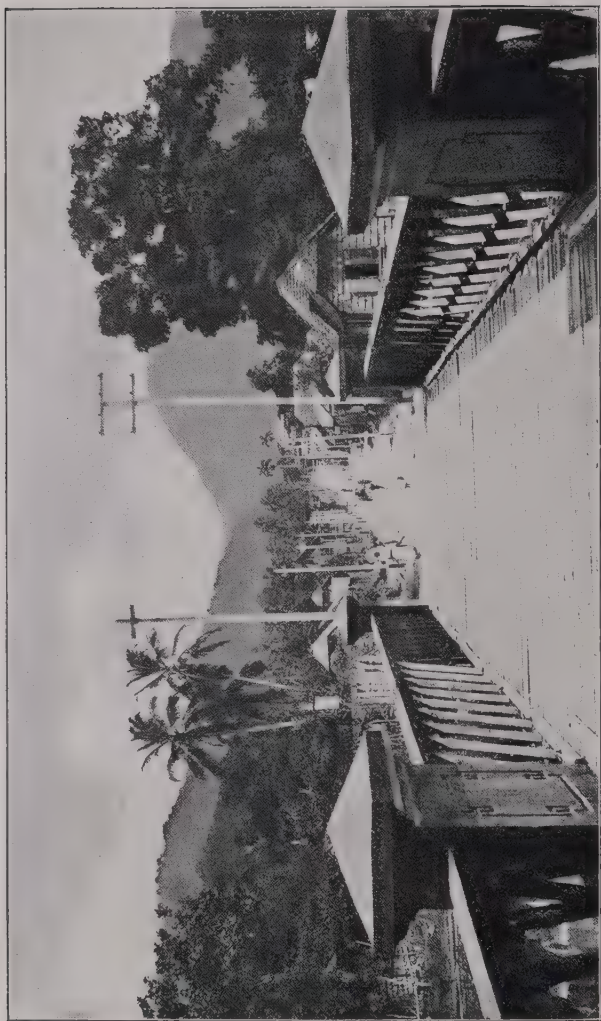


FIG. 4.--ROSEAU BRIDGE AND GRAND BAY STREET.

and their families. The majority are British, or of British extraction, and social life in the island, without being very gay, is generally pleasant. Distances are not great and planters' houses are generally not more than 2 or 3 miles apart, but the broken nature of the country and the narrow and steep bridle roads over the hills and mountains make it difficult for frequent visiting. This renders life in the country districts somewhat solitary. Social life in Dominica may otherwise well be compared with that in a quiet country district at home.

BANKS.

The Colonial Bank has a branch in Roseau which does the usual business and gives the customary facilities. The Bank makes a charge of £2 a year for each private account kept. There is also a Government Savings' Bank.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

Sugar, which used to be the staple product of the island, has now fallen to the rank of a minor industry, a very small quantity being sent to outside markets.

In most cases the old sugar estates have been turned into plantations of cacao and limes, which now form the principal industries of the island. The cultivation of both these crops is on the increase, the acreage under lime cultivation surpassing that of cacao. During the year 1907, the exports of the lime and cacao products were valued at £77,407 and £48,950 respectively, compared with £18,721 and £9,309 respectively, in 1897.

There is very little probability that the sugar industry will ever be revived on a large scale.

CACAO.

The island is on the northern limit of the cacao belt and consequently cacao cannot be planted indiscriminately with the assurance that it will do well. In the best soils and with the best aspects cacao will do extremely well and prove remunerative. Prices realized during the year 1907 were as much as 120s. a cwt.—the highest price obtained for over twenty-five years. No one should settle in Dominica with the intention of planting cacao only or,

indeed, of making it the main crop. The price of Dominica cacao has always been remunerative and there is no reason to believe that it will be otherwise. The Dominica planters are very wisely not putting all their 'eggs into one basket,' and most of the estates have a varied cultivation. Messrs. Rown-tree & Co., the great chocolate manufacturers of York, possess three large cacao and lime estates at the north end of the island.

LIME PRODUCTS.

Dominica is at present by far the largest producer of lime products in the world.

The lime, which is now preferred by many persons in Europe and America to the lemon, gives a number of products. For besides the fruit itself and the raw lime juice, the fruit is pickled, the juice is concentrated, and from the rind two essential oils are obtained. Citrate of lime is also now produced in large quantity on the lime estates of Messrs. L. Rose & Co., Limited, the well-known makers of 'Lime Juice Cordial.'

The raw juice is shipped to England and America, and the concentrated juice—from which citric acid is made—is also shipped to the same markets.

The fresh fruit goes to London, to the United States, and to Canada. The London trade in this fruit is only of recent formation, and it has been greatly fostered by the Permanent Exhibition Committee of Dominica, and by Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall the Secretary of the West India Committee, who kindly acts as their representative in London. The Exhibition Committee of Dominica have for the last three successive years gained the gold medal—the highest award—at the London Fruit Show of the Royal Horticultural Society for their splendid exhibits of lime and other citrus fruits. At the Fruit Show held in London in November 1908, no less than five medals were awarded to the exhibits from Dominica.

Limes, pickled in sea-water, are exported to the New England States of America where they are greatly esteemed.

‘Otto of Limes,’ made by hand process, and ‘Essential Oil of Limes,’ obtained by

distillation from the raw juice obtained by crushing the fruit in mills, are shipped in large quantities to England, and they usually prove highly remunerative to those planters who make them.

For further information on limes, see pamphlet No. 54., *A B C of Lime Cultivation*, issued by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, and Nicholls' *Tropical Agriculture*.

ORANGES.

Plantations of oranges, of the better varieties, the Washington Navel and Jaffa, have been established in the highlands of the interior but are still in the experimental stage, with prospects of success. Owing to the favourable natural conditions to be found there, oranges can be produced at the season when the London markets are usually badly supplied.

PINE-APPLES.

Experience goes to prove that the cultivation of pine-apples in Dominica is purely speculative. Experimental shipments have been made to Covent Garden, and the fruit found ready buyers at exceptionally high prices.

VANILLA AND SPICES.

Dominica has been found to be admirably suited to the successful cultivation of vanilla, and spices. Cardamoms, nutmegs, and many other spices thrive well. It has, in fact, been stated by eminent authorities on tropical agriculture, that owing to its remarkable varieties of soil, aspect, and altitude, there is hardly a tropical or sub-tropical product that cannot be successfully raised there.

CASSAVA STARCH.

As a starch producer cassava ranks the highest among the economic plants of the world, and is considered by the Trade to be the best for 'getting up' shirts, collars, etc., and for laundry purposes generally.

The starch is prepared from *Manihot utilissima* plant which grows very readily and with little trouble in Dominica. It gives an average yield of 12 tons per acre and the tubers yield about 28 per cent. of pure starch.

The manufacture of cassava starch has recently been taken up on a large scale by Messrs. F. E. Everington & Co.,



FIG. 5.—VIEW UP THE LAYOU VALLEY.



FIG. 6.—A SETTLER'S HOME IN THE FOREST, SHOWING HOUSE AND CLEARING.

of Melville Hall, at the north-east end of the island, who have imported and erected the necessary plant for its manufacture. The results attained give much promise of the industry ranking as one of the commercial industries of the island.

RUBBER.

Rubber trees that were planted a few years ago have grown luxuriantly, and in certain localities Dominica possesses all the conditions required for the profitable cultivation of this valuable product.

Samples of rubber, grown in Dominica, were exhibited at the International Rubber Exhibition held in London in 1908, which was the first exhibition of its kind, and the report of the experts who examined and reported on the exhibits speaks well for the future of this industry in Dominica.

Reporting on the Para rubber from Dominica the experts stated, that the biscuits were strong, clean, darkish amber, and that they compared very favourably with Ceylon biscuits and were well up to the average from that island. The rubber was valued at about 4s. 3d. per lb.

The exhibits of *Castilloa* and *Ficus elastica* were also very favourably reported on. The *Castilloa* was reported on as being very strong and well prepared, and was valued at 3s. 6d. per lb. With regard to the *Ficus elastica*, the experts wrote: 'Very fine, clean, light-reddish biscuits, clear and transparent, extremely well cured and in good condition. We have never seen *Ficus* cured in this way, but would certainly recommend it. There would be a ready demand for it. Value about 3s. 9d. per lb.'

TIMBER.

Attempts are now being made to work up a trade in local lumber of the wealth of fine timber which at present covers three-quarters of the area of the island. There are many varieties of woods which undoubtedly possess a high economic value. (See Appendix.) Some are of very fine colour and texture and would, doubtless, prove of great value to cabinet makers. Experimental shipments of some of these woods have been made on a commercial scale, and hopes are entertained that a considerable demand will be created for this

branch of the island's products. A small saw mill is at work in Roseau in connexion with this local industry. Certain concessions have recently been granted by the Government of Dominica to a Syndicate to form a Company to develop the timber industry and the lands in the Layou District, the central district of the island. The undertaking includes the construction of a light railway to bring timber and produce from the interior to the coast.

The formation of another Company to utilize many thousand acres of Crown land now in forest, in the northern district of the island is also in contemplation.

CLIMATE.

From the end of October to the beginning of May the climate is generally delightful. The temperature on the seaboard varies between 70° and 90° , while in the hills the thermometer frequently goes down to 60° . There is an almost constant sea-breeze, and the nights are nearly always cool. During the summer months, which are also those of the rainy season, the climate is not so pleasant. The tempera-

ture does not rise to a great height, but the atmosphere is sometimes oppressive. Among the mountains and valleys of the interior, the temperature is nearly always delightful; there is a brightness and exhilaration in the air which render it possible for white men to work out of doors all day long, and in spite of the somewhat heavy rainfall, the soil is so porous and so well drained, naturally, that there is very little sensation of damp. The climate of Dominica appears to be specially suited to people who have a tendency towards pulmonary complaints, and also to those who suffer from nervous affections. Rheumatic patients living in the lowlands of the island find relief, and there are several hot mineral springs which have proved to be very useful for skin diseases. Yellow fever has been unknown for over fifty years, and there is very little malaria in the island. Although many white people have spent most of their lives in Dominica without a single change to a temperate climate and have not suffered therefrom, it is nevertheless advisable for Europeans to take a trip to Northern latitudes every

three or four years. The climate of the tropics, even in the healthiest places, is somewhat enervating, and it is advisable that persons not born there should have their systems periodically toned-up by short trips to Europe. The ailments of children, such as whooping cough, measles, and chicken-pox are usually of a very mild character.

LABOUR.

There is a fairly good supply of labour, and wages vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day for men, and 8d. to 10d. a day for women. The native of Dominica is rather independent, but the supply of labour is added to by labourers from Montserrat, Antigua, and other islands, and planters have now little difficulty in getting as many hands as they require. Forest land is generally cleared by contractors, who take jobs for felling the timber and burning it.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall varies very much according to locality and altitude. Sixty to a hundred inches a year may be taken as

an average in the lowlands, but in certain districts in the highlands of the interior the rainfall recorded is from 200 to 240 inches. The soil, however, in most places, is of a porous nature, and the undulating character of the land forms, with the assistance of drains in some places, a ready means to carry off the surface water. The rains usually begin in June and end in November. They are rarely so heavy as to interfere with daily labour in the fields and generally fall in short downpours. During the cool months, the weather is dry, with occasional showers. Save in one or two localities on the leeward coast, plantations rarely suffer from drought.

HURRICANES AND EARTHQUAKES.

Considering the position of Dominica, the island has been singularly free from hurricanes. There was a storm of some severity in 1883, but little damage seems to have been done. The last serious hurricane occurred in 1851. It is believed that owing to the remarkably broken configuration of the country, and to the varied aspects of the valleys, Dominica does not

run the same risk of wholesale damage from hurricanes to which the less mountainous islands in the West Indies are liable. The island has also been remarkably free from earthquakes. Slight shocks have sometimes been felt, but they have never done any serious damage. Insurance can now be effected against both hurricanes and earthquakes.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SETTLERS.

Any man fond of an open-air life and interested in agriculture would probably make a successful planter in Dominica. He should also be healthy, active, and temperate. Good temper is required in dealing with the labourers, likewise patience. A man very keen on social pleasures and 'functions' will rarely make a good planter. He should stick to his estate so long as it requires careful attention; but there is nothing to prevent him taking a 'day off' now and then. Generally speaking, a man should not start planting on his own account, until he is twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, nor should he embark on such a life after forty-five, unless he is exceptionally healthy

and active. An intending settler, if young, should endeavour to get a friend to accompany him to Dominica. A man going out alone would, doubtless, very soon make acquaintances and find friends there, but two or more men of the same age, tastes, and prospects would probably find the initial stages of planting much more pleasant than the man who starts alone. It is not necessary, nor even desirable, that they should work in partnership, but they will probably find it advantageous to take up contiguous blocks of land and to live together in one house until other arrangements are practicable. They will be glad of each other's society when the day's work is done, and can compare notes of progress to their mutual advantage.

INSTRUCTION IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

In the case of a man who has had no previous experience of tropical agriculture, it is very advisable that he should spend a few months with an experienced planter. He should then, if possible, travel about the island and endeavour to see everything, and should not attempt to purchase an estate or take up Crown land until he has

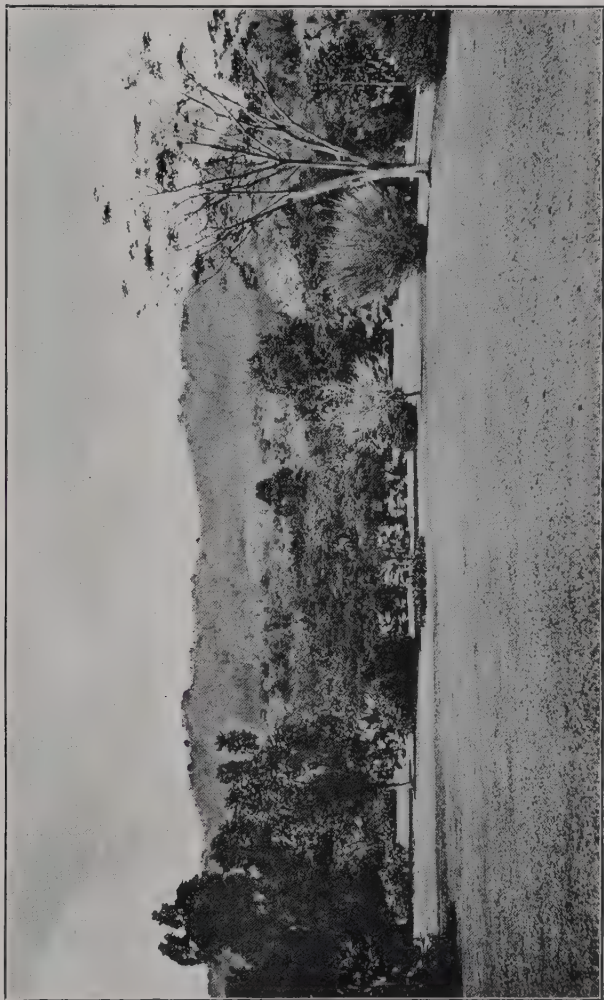


FIG. 7.—VIEW IN BOTANIC STATION.

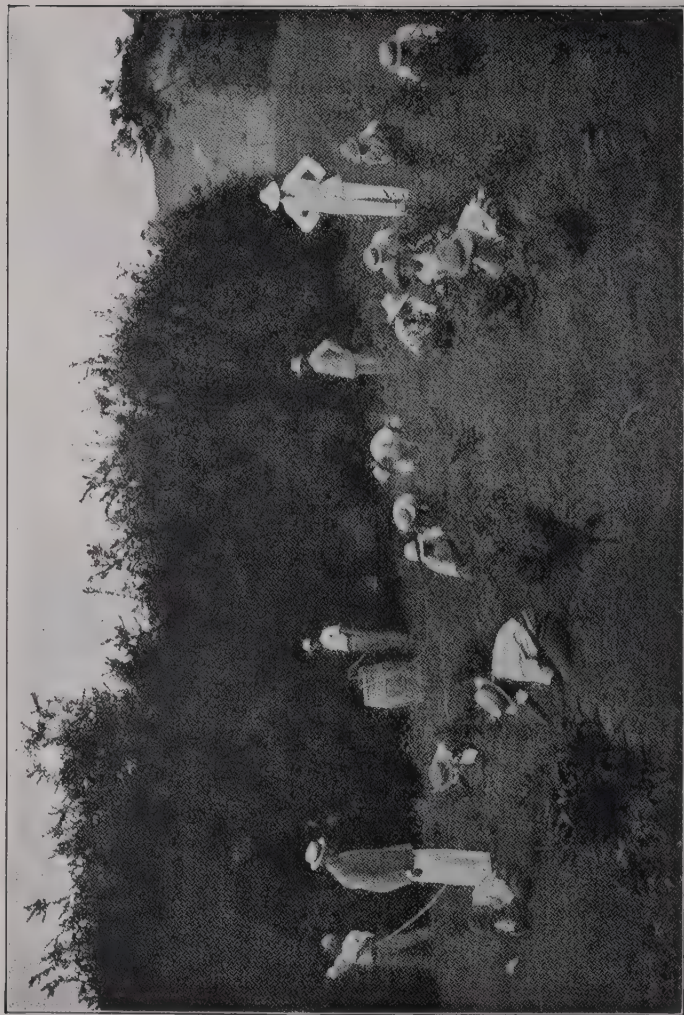


FIG. 8.—BUDDING ORANGES, AND SPRAYING. PUPILS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

had at least a few months' experience in the island and seen as many estates as he can. He should also carefully note the different ways in which the estates are worked. He would thus learn how an estate should be worked and how the labourers should be managed, and he would be better able to decide as to the nature of the product which he would prefer to grow. He would also have plenty of time for the selection of suitable land.

There are several planters in Dominica of good birth and breeding who are prepared to let men of their own class stay with them for a few months. So far, there has been no system of taking regular pupils, nor is any premium asked. If a man is a gentleman and of congenial tastes, there are several owners of estates in the island who would be willing to teach him what they can in the way of agriculture, and board and lodge him for a couple of pounds a week.

Instruction in tropical agriculture can also be obtained at the Botanic Gardens and at the Agricultural School, both in Roseau. At these institutions the intending settler can study the cultivation of a great number

of tropical products, and the Curator of the Botanic Gardens is always specially pleased to give any information that is required. Other officers of the Imperial Department of Agriculture are also glad to be of assistance to any intending settler, and a good deal of expensive experience may be saved by applying to them.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

At the Botanic Gardens a large collection of tropical products of economic value will be found to be under cultivation. Experiment plots of cacao, limes, oranges, etc., have been laid out, and since the establishment of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, interesting and valuable results have been obtained from the experiments carried on at the Gardens.

Experiments in grafting the better kinds of cacao on hardier varieties as stocks are being conducted, while the experiments in the manuring of cacao are watched with interest by the different planters, for they have been the means of showing how considerable improvements might be obtained in cacao cultivations by

following methods similar to those which have given the best results on the experiment plots at the Gardens.

Spineless limes are being experimented with, and large numbers have been distributed for careful trial on estates in comparison with the common spiny variety.

NURSERY STOCK.

The nurseries at the Botanic Gardens are the means of distributing great quantities of young plants and seedlings of the best varieties. Any one proposing to cultivate cacao, limes, oranges, rubber, vanilla, coffee, etc., can purchase, at any rate far below cost of production, seedling stocks of all these varieties, and he is thus enabled to get a start of several months, and to be certain that he is working with the best material. During the year ended March 31, 1907, over 83,000 plants of various kinds were distributed by the Botanic Gardens. This institution was for many years, and up to the time of his retirement in November 1908, under the able direction of Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., Imperial Commissioner of Agri-

culture. It is one of the most valuable and flourishing in the West Indies.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Agricultural School was started by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies in 1900 to afford practical training for a limited number of boys, chiefly sons of small peasant proprietors, in tropical agriculture. This school turns out a number of youths that are eminently suited for positions of trust on estates. About twenty pupils are maintained at the school, and are given three years' careful training in the elementary scientific principles underlying agricultural practice, and in the routine practical work in connexion with the crops of the island. Some thirty-nine pupils have completed a training at this school. A large number are now engaged as overseers on estates in the island, while others hold responsible positions on estates in other West India Islands.

CROWN LANDS.

The island is estimated to contain 291 square miles. Almost the whole of the

land along the sea-board is private property, and is laid out in a succession of cacao and lime estates. Up to about nine years ago, the whole of the interior of the island, though known to comprise fertile land suitable for most kinds of tropical products, remained practically untouched. This neglect was entirely due to the fact that the interior, owing to the absence of roads, was inaccessible. Thanks to an Imperial grant, a large area of these lands has been made available and a trunk road called the 'Imperial Road', 18 miles in length from Roseau, has been constructed right into the heart of the island. Considerable blocks of the Crown lands, adjoining this road, have been taken up, and several promising plantations are being developed by Englishmen who have recently settled in the island. The 'Imperial Road' opens up a large extent of virgin land suitable for a variety of products. Districts having an altitude varying between 1,000 and 3,000 feet are well adapted for the cultivation of oranges, grape-fruit, nutmegs, rubber, cardamoms and other spices, while the lands that lie below 1,000 feet are consider-

ed to be more suitable for cacao, limes, pine-apples, etc.

It is estimated that the Crown lands comprise about 100,000 acres. They are sold at an upset price of 10s. per acre. The payment of the purchase money for blocks exceeding 100 acres is spread over three or four years, if desired. The survey fees are extra, and average 2s. 6d. an acre for small blocks. The Crown lands for the most part consist of ridges and valleys; the slopes are admirably suited to tropical agriculture, and in the centre of each valley a stream of excellent water is usually found.

COST OF DEVELOPING FOREST LAND.

It may be taken as a fair average that to purchase, clear and plant 1 acre of virgin forest will cost about £7. It will then cost £3 a year to keep that acre in proper cultivation until it yields a crop. Though in some cases, cacao, limes, budded oranges, etc., may bear when three or four years old, no profitable return can be expected in that time, and it would be advisable to reckon that £3 a year would have to be spent on cultivating that acre

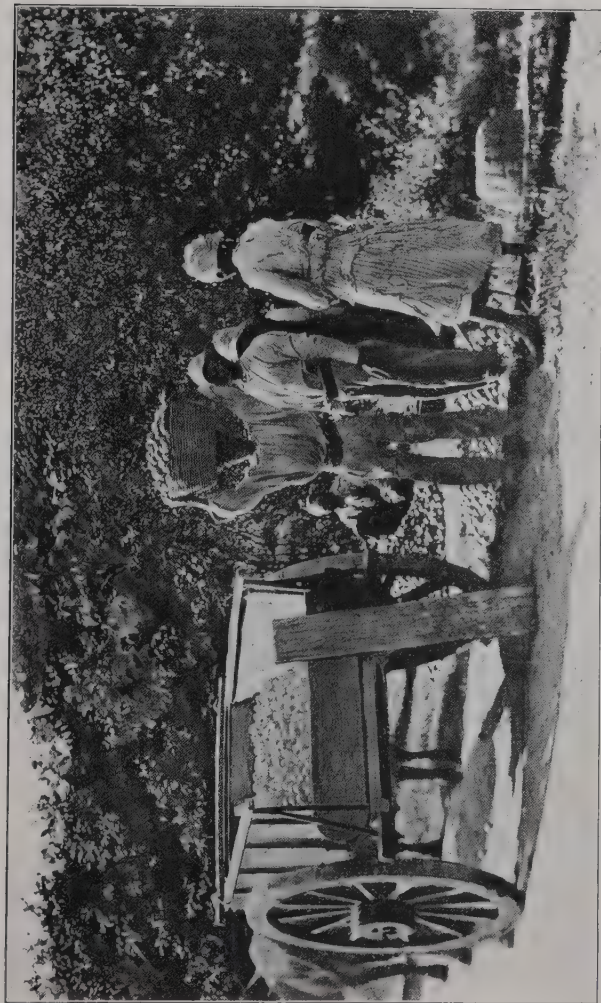


FIG. 9.—CARTING LIMES. LIMES ARE COLLECTED INTO HEAPS IN THE FIELDS BY WOMEN. THEY ARE AFTERWARDS CARTED TO THE MILL, FOR THE EXTRACTION OF THE JUICE, IN OX CARTS.



FIG. 10.—OBTAINING HAND-PRESSED LIME OIL BY ROTATING LIMES BY HAND OVER THE BLUNT SPIKES OF THE ÉCUELLE. THIS ACTION BREAKS THE OIL CELLS IN THE SKIN OF THE LIME, AND THE OIL IS CAUGHT IN A RECEPTACLE BELOW.

for seven years, though some return may be expected before that time, more especially in the case of limes, which yield a return before either cacao or oranges.

A prudent, temperate, and practical man with a capital of about £3,000 should be able to take up 200 acres of Crown land in a selected area, and to clear, plant and cultivate 50 acres of it for a period of seven years, at the end of which he should be possessed of a valuable estate yielding a steadily increasing income. As his clearing of 50 acres begins to give some return before the seventh year, he should utilize that return in the further development of the 200 acres.

Cacao trees should begin to bear at the end of the fourth year, but would not be in full bearing until about the eighth year. Planters should therefore not look for, nor calculate upon, any return from their cacao until it is seven years old. Limes commence to bear in their fourth year and should give a good return when six years old. Budded oranges will bear in five years, and coffee in four years. An acre of cacao or limes, seven years old, should

yield a net profit of from £10 to £15 per acre.

A general idea of how a settler with a capital of about £3,000 might establish himself in Dominica may be gathered from the following statement:—

	Cacao. £	Limes. £
Purchase of 200 acres of Crown land & fees	130	130
Clearing, planting, and cultivating 50 acres	1,400	1,250
Cacao house and drier	150	
Mill, two-tayche battery, and buildings ... ..	...	300
Small dwelling house and out-offices	250	250
Labourers' houses	100	100
Living expenses for 7 years, including groom & house servant, at £100 per annum...	700	700
Incidentals at £30 a year for 7 years	210	210
	<hr/> £2,940	<hr/> £2,940

PLANTATION BUILDINGS.

A three-roomed bungalow with verandah, suitable for a bachelor, together with kitchen, stable, and out-offices, would cost £250. For cacao, a drying house is re-

quired and might be erected for about £100. In the interior where the rainfall is heavy, a cacao house with hot air drier would be a necessity. This could be put up for about £150.

For lime cultivation, a mill house, mill, two-tayche battery, and boiling house large enough to allow for adequate storage room, would cost about £300. This is a minimum for a beginning and would be capable of dealing with the crop from 10 to 12 acres of limes in full bearing. After the first two crops from a plantation of 50 acres, the works would need enlargement and additional machinery would have to be provided.

It is therefore recommended that the building should from the first be of sufficient size to allow for the erection of a four-tayche battery, and if possible, that a battery of that size should be erected from the commencement.

This might at the time be done at an additional cost of £100, making in all £400. If left until later, the cost is likely to be a little more.

Many of the settlers in the island have built their houses of timber obtained from trees growing on their newly acquired Crown land.

Native sawyers can be got to fell any tree selected, and to saw the trunk into scantling and boards of the required dimensions. In this way the cost of carrying imported wood from the coast is saved, and the settler gets the advantage of having the frame of his house made of hardwood cut out on the spot.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising can only be carried on with any success in selected localities along the coast, and then only on a limited scale. There is a considerable demand locally for cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry.

HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

Fairly good ponies of local breed can be bought at prices varying from £10 to £20. Mules are very scarce, and cost on importation from £30 to £40. Donkeys cost from £2 to £4. A good cow can be got for from £10 to £12.

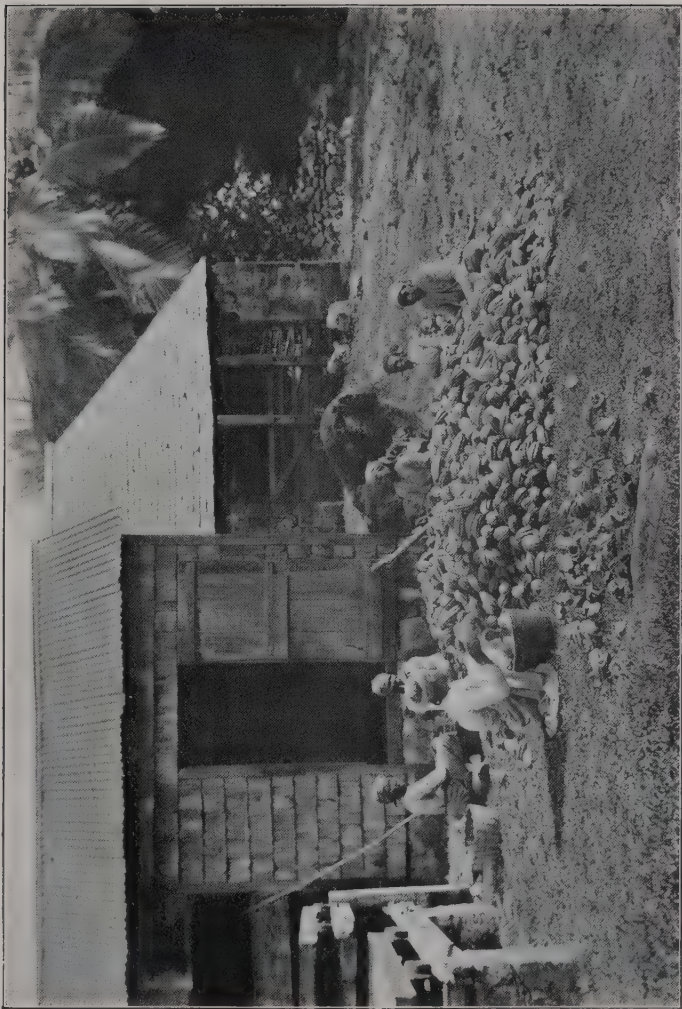


FIG. 11.—BREAKING CACAO PODS.—THE BEANS ARE EXTRACTED AND PLACED IN BOXES TO FERMENT. THEY ARE THEN TAKEN OUT AND DANCED UPON, OR RUBBED BY HAND, TO REMOVE THE PULP, PREVIOUS TO BEING DRIED FOR EXPORT.



FIG. 12A.—GRAFTED CACAO TREE, BOTANIC STATION. AGE, 1 YEAR 6 MONTHS.

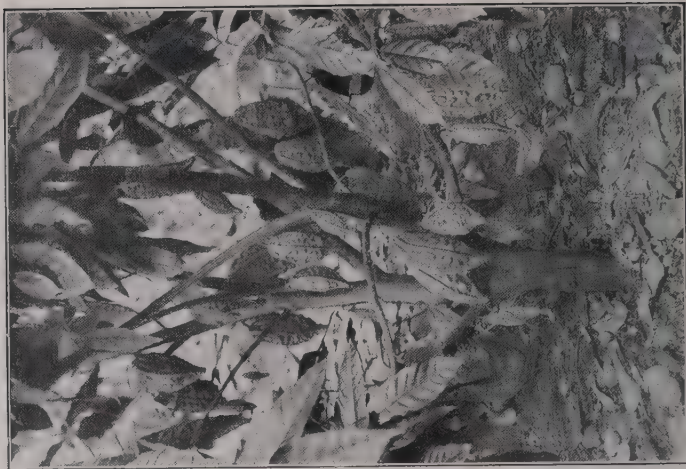


FIG. 12B.—THE SAME TREE. AGE, 2 YEARS 6 MONTHS. NOTE PODS AND FLOWERS.

There is an annual tax of 10s. on every horse kept in the town of Roseau, and of 5s. outside of Roseau.

Short-haired dogs do well in Dominica, and fox terriers are the most useful generally. The Royal Mail Company charge £2 for bringing out a dog. For every dog kept in the town of Roseau there is an annual tax of 2s. 6d.

ROADS.

Owing to the broken configuration of the country, the roads of Dominica are difficult to keep in order, but of late years they have been improved and compare favourably with many of those of other mountainous districts in the smaller colonies. In the immediate vicinity of Roseau, the roads are good, and drives, though for but a few miles, can be taken. Away from the coast road pack-mules and donkeys are used for the transport of produce, as in most cases, the roads are made on the sides of the hills and mountains and are merely bridle paths. Produce is also sometimes 'headed' down. A 'new settler' should be able to ride before

coming out, as much of the travelling in Dominica is done in the saddle.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

For further information respecting the advantages offered by Dominica, and for particulars concerning planting in the island, the intending settler is advised to purchase from Messrs. Macmillan & Co., *A Text-book of Tropical Agriculture* by Dr. H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., and from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, a pamphlet entitled *The Agricultural Capabilities of Dominica* by C. O. Naftel, late Inspector of Estates in Ceylon. *Dominica Illustrated and Described* by Dr. Nicholls, and *Dominica* by F. Sterns Fadelle, on sale at the West India Committee Rooms in London, are also recommended. And it may be stated that Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall the Secretary of the West India Committee, 15, Seething Lane, London, will be pleased to furnish intending settlers with information concerning Dominica.

APPENDIX.

USEFUL TIMBERS OF DOMINICA.

The considerable increase in the prices of lumber imported into the West India Islands during the past few years and, according to the general opinion, the deterioration in its quality have recently brought forward the question as to whether the forests of some of these colonies could not provide an abundant supply of reliable and cheap lumber.

The forests of Dominica have repeatedly been suggested as being capable of providing a supply of good timber.

Information in respect to the kinds of timbers that could be obtained, and to what uses they could be put, has frequently been asked for, and therefore the list compiled early in the 19th century by the late Dr. Imray has been revised by the Imperial Department of Agriculture with the kind assistance of the Hon. J. C. Macintyre, Mr. A. C. Shillingford, the Hon. A. D. Lockhart, Mr. G. Downing and Dr. H. A. Alford Nicholls, C.M.G., F.L.S., in Dominica.

1. ACACIA (*Acacia farnesiana*).

Wood employed for posts, being very durable in the ground; cabinet wood; the husks of the pods are pounded and boiled in water, and this decoction is rubbed on leather to colour it black.

2. ACAJOU.

Cabinet wood. The same as Red Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*); an excellent wood for furniture.

3. ACAJOU BLANC.

Tree about 3 or 4 feet in diameter: makes excellent boards for inside house work. Commonly known as Bois blanc or Montagne.

4. ACAJOU GRANDE FEUILLE (*Guarea* sp.).

Large tree; timber employed for all kinds of inside house work,

II

5. ACAJOU MONTAGNE.

Large tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; employed for house-building, furniture wood, shingles ; not very hard, but bears moisture well.

6. ACAJOU NOUVEAU.

Tree nearly 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards and planks for general use, shingles, and furniture.

7. ACAJOU MA FALAISE.

A hard, red-wood tree, 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It makes good scantling.

8. ACOMAT BLANC.

Tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter ; employed for house work, posts, rafters, etc. ; only used for inside work. Commonly known as Bois hété or Acomat hété.

9. ACOUQUOI GRIS.

Large tree ; employed for house and garden posts, and may be used for rafters, beams, etc.

10. ACOUQUOI JAUNE.

Tree from 2 to 2½ feet in diameter ; useful for all purposes, inside and outside work ; furniture wood.

11. ADEGON (*Ardisia* sp.).

Large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter ; useful for all purposes ; boards, planks, mill work, house work, ship-building, shingles ; lasts well in water.

12. AMANDIER OR NOYEAU (*Prunus occidentalis*).

Large tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards and planks, used for mill work and inside house work, also for furniture wood ; the seeds are used for making the liqueur 'Noyeau,' the bark is sometimes put into rum, to give it a flavour.

13. ANGELIN (*Andira inermis*).

Large tree, employed for all kinds of house work, inside and out ; mill work, rollers, etc., valuable timber, lasts well in water.

14. ARAÏ (*Clusia* sp.).

The timber of this tree is not very durable. It is used for posts because it grows rapidly. It makes excellent coke.

15. BALATE.

Large hardwood tree 3 to 5 feet in diameter ; the wood is dense and tough, and is valuable for mill rollers and frames, plates, beams, etc., and for inside house work ; does not stand water well. The fruit is edible and is much appreciated. It is often sold on the market.

III

16. BLACK CINNAMON OR BOIS D'INDE (*Pimenta acris*).

Large tree about 4 feet in diameter ; one of the hardest and heaviest woods the island produces ; very durable, good for rollers and other mill work, especially cogs, posts in the ground, sills, etc. The leaves are used for making bay rum, and large quantities of the dried leaves are exported to the United States.

17. BOIS AFFIE (*Freziera undulata*).

Large tree ; sawn into planks and boards for general use ; gun stocks are made of this wood.

18. BOIS ANGLAIS.

Large tree ; timber used for ordinary purposes, shingles, posts, rafters, etc.

19. BOIS BAMBARRA (*Diospyros* sp.).

Large tree ; 4 to 5 feet in diameter ; wood tough and strong, employed for oars, mortar pestles, etc., and may be used for inside house work. The fruit is poisonous. It is used to kill fish.

20. BOIS BLANC OR MONTAGNE.

Tree 3 feet in diameter ; used for inside and outside work. Used for making shingles for the sides of houses.

21. BOIS BOUELE.

Small tree ; pretty cabinet wood ; useful for house and garden posts, rafters, etc.

22. BOIS BOUIS CHIEN (*Chrysophyllum microphyllum*).

Timber tree ; makes good boards, planks, posts ; used for all kinds of inside work ; made into shingles ; furniture wood.

23. BOIS BANDE (*Chione glabra*).

Large hardwood tree ; rollers for small cattle mills are made of this wood ; all kinds of mill and house work, especially inside work.

24. BOIS CHANDALLE (*Amyris balsamifera*).

Small tree used for posts and for making flambeaux.

25. BOIS CHARAIBE (*Sabinea carinalis*).

Small tree ; used for posts, and fancy cabinet wood.

26. BOIS CARRE.

Small tree ; adapted for fancy cabinet wood.

27. BOIS CARRIERIE. Timber used for ordinary purposes.

28. BOIS CICEROU OR PIPIRIE (*Pithecolobium micradenium*).

Large timber tree ; made into staves and shingles, boards planks. This tree is also called Savonette but must not be

IV

confounded with the Soap-berry tree (*Sapindus inaequalis*) also called Savonette. The true Savonette is *Loucheocarpus violaceus*.

29. BOIS CONTREVENT (*Lucuma multiflora*).

Valuable hardwood tree fully 4 feet in diameter ; employed for mill rollers, frames, etc., furniture wood, sideboards, beds, etc. ; house-building.

30. BOIS COTE.

Large tree ; very good timber ; employed for all kinds of house work, posts, etc. .

31. BOIS COTLETTE (*Citharexylum quadrangulare*).

A medium-sized tree, the wood of which is used for inside house work, both as boards and scantling.

32. BOIS DEBASSE (*Myrica ferruginea*).

Tree about 18 inches in diameter ; employed for house posts and rafters.

33. BOIS DECREE OR BOIS DORE (*Morisonia Imrayi*).

Large tree ; used for ordinary purposes and cabinet work.

34. BOIS DE FER BLANC, BOIS DE FER NOIR.

Tree 12 to 18 inches in diameter ; very durable wood ; used for posts. Also for cabinet work.

35. BOIS DIABLE (*Licania hypoleuca*).

Very hard, tough wood ; useful in house-building, makes the best charcoal ; used for making flambeaux : does not stand moisture.

36. BOIS D'ORME (*Guazuma ulmifolia*).

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards for oars, posts, useful staves, etc. Generally used for spars.

37. BOIS DUBARRE.

Hardwood tree ; used for posts, rafters, beams, etc. ; also for mill work.

38. BOIS FLEUR JAUNE (*Tecoma stans*).

Small tree ; employed for inside house work.

39. BOIS GOMME.

Large tree ; timber used in house-building.

40. BOIS GRAINE BLEUE (*Symplocos martinicensis*).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter. Also known as Bois Martinique. The timber is very inferior and is rarely used, but can be used for inside posts and rafters.

41. BOIS GRAINE ROUGE.

Large tree ; boards used for inside and outside work ; heads for sugar hogsheads.

V

42. BOIS HYPOLITE.

Tree from 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; made into posts, shingles, rafters, etc.

43. BOIS L'ILL (*Cassipourea elliptica*).

Tree 2 feet in diameter ; used for posts, rafters, etc., and in house-building ; might be used in cabinet work.

44. BOIS LAIT (*Ficus* sp.).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter ; used for house posts and rafters : may be sawn into boards for inside work.

45. BOIS LEDAT.

Timber may be used for ordinary purposes.

46. BOIS LEZARD (*Vitex divaricata*).

Large and lofty tree ; one of the best and most lasting woods for house-building ; used for making shingles, posts in the ground, mill posts, etc. ; durable in water. Used for making staves for vats.

47. BOIS LONG (*Freziera* sp.).

Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, employed for shingles and posts.

48. BOIS MAMMIE.

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter, used for boards and fences, also in house-building, inside and out ; lasts well in water.

49. BOIS MANIOC.

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; timber used in house-building, inside and out ; lasts well in water.

50. BOIS MARBRE (*Ardisia* sp.).

Small tree, pretty cabinet wood.

51. BOIS MASSE.

Tree 12 to 18 inches in diameter ; timber used for house work and cabinet-making, also for mallets ; wood tough.

52. BOIS PERDRIX.

Small tree ; wood tough, and used as handles for hoes, axes, and other tools ; also very pretty cabinet wood.

53. BOIS PETITE FEUILLE ROUGE, BOIS PETITE FEUILLE BLANCHE.

Large trees, 3 or 4 feet in diameter ; used for boards, posts and shingles ; durable wood, lasting in water.

54. BOIS PIN (*Talauma Plumieri*).

Large tree ; boards used for inside house work.

55. BOIS PIQUETTE (*Leora ferrea*).

Wood hard and tough ; used for axe handles, posts, and for making flambeaux ; lasting in the ground.

VI

56. BOIS PISTOLET (*Guarea Perrotteti*).

Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter ; valuable furniture wood, used in inside and outside work.

57. BOIS RASSADE BLANC.

Used for same as Bois rassade rouge.

58. BOIS RASSADE ROUGE.

Tree $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter ; used for posts and rafters ; may be sawn into boards and planks.

59. BOIS RIVIERE (*Chimarrhis cymosa*).

Large tree ; timber used for indoor work, furniture wood.

60. BOIS SAND ROUGE, BOIS SAND BLANC.

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards for inside and outside work ; shingles.

61. BOIS SERPENT.

Tree 3 to 4 feet in diameter ; useful timber for any purpose—shingles, posts, oars, house-building, mill frames, rafters, etc.

62. BOIS SOPHIE (*Acacia* sp.).

Small tree ; durable for posts, fancy cabinet wood.

63. BOIS TAN (*Brysonima spicata*).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter ; wood tough and light, made into beams, rafters, posts, oars ; bark used for tanning.

64. BOIS DE VIN OR MORICYPRE ROGUE.

Large tree ; timber employed for inside house work.

65. BOIS VINETTE.

Small tree ; used for posts, and making flambeaux.

66. BOIS VIOLIN (*Guatteria* sp.).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter ; the boards and planks are available for inside house work ; wood does not last in the ground ; used for spars, oars, staves : wood light.

67. BOUIS (*Chrysophyllum glabrum*).

Large tree about 4 feet in diameter ; timber employed for mill frames and rollers, house work, posts, etc. ; wood not very hard but durable.

68. BOUIS FOURMI (*Ilex* sp.).

Large tree ; sawn into boards and planks ; employed for all inside work, posts, etc.

69. BRISIETTE.

Middling-sized tree ; sawn into boards and planks, and employed for inside house work ; very good furniture wood ; chairs and tables are made of it. The wood is very hard, and can rarely be used for boards.

VII

70. BULLY TREE OR BALATA (*Bumelia retusa*).

Very large and valuable timber tree, attains a diameter of 6 or 7 feet ; used for all kinds of mill work, rollers, beams, water and balance wheels, sills, cogs, plates, etc., also applied to house work. Also called Bullet tree, from the appearance of the green fruit.

71. CACAO MARRON.

Tree about 2 feet in diameter. Very little, if any, value as timber.

72. CACONIER (*Ormosia dasycarpa*).

Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter ; useful wood for all kinds of house work, inside and out ; rafters, posts, etc. Makes excellent shingles. Almost equal in durability to wallaba.

73. CAFÉ MARRON (*Faramea odoratissima*).

Small tree used for posts, rafters, plates, etc., in house-building.

74. CAFÉ MARRON ROUGE.

Employed for same purpose as Café Marron ; good for posts and in house-building.

75. CALUMITE.

Useful timber for house work and scantling. Also for mill frames, as it is durable and lasts well in water.

76. CARAPATE.

Tree about 2 feet in diameter ; used for rafters, beams, posts, etc.

77. CARAPITE.

Large tree, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, employed for mill work of all kinds, and for house work.

78. CEDAR (*Cedrela odorata*).

Large tree ; an excellent furniture wood, the odour repels insects ; used for house-, and ship-building. Also known as Red Cedar and Acajou.

79. CHATAIGNIER CACAO.

Valuable timber ; employed for mill rollers, posts, etc.

80. CHATAIGNIER GRANDE FEUILLE (*Sloanea Massoni*).

Large tree, 5 or 6 feet in diameter ; timber used for mill rollers, inside house work ; becomes hard when dry.

81. CHATAIGNIER NOIR (*Trichilia diversifolia*).

Tree 2 or 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards and planks, used in house-building and for mill rollers.

VIII

82. CHATAIGNIER PETITE FEUILLE (*Sloanea* sp.).

Used as the above species of Chataignier.

83. CITRONELLE.

Tree 1 foot in diameter ; used for house posts, small work.

84. COMMENTIN (*Myrica divaricata*).

Hardwood tree ; employed for beams, rafters, posts, etc.

The Caribs mix the expressed juice of the bark with Roucou, for the purpose of colouring and polishing other woods.

85. COURBARIL, OR LOCUST TREE (*Hymenaea Courbaril*).

Valuable timber tree of large size ; wood dense and close-grained, used for making all kinds of furniture : formerly employed in house-building, now too valuable for that purpose ; resembles mahogany, but is much harder ; not durable in the ground.

86. EPINEUX BLANC.

Large tree sawn into boards and planks, employed in house work, inside and out, rafters, posts, etc. ; cabinet work.

87. EPINEUX PETITE FEUILLE (*Zanthorylum microcarpum*).

Small tree, durable wood for posts.

88. EPINEUX ROUGE (*Zanthorylum ochroxyllum*.)

Small tree, good for posts ; lasting in the ground, available for fancy cabinet work.

89. FIGUER PETITE FEUILLE (*Ficus lentiginosa*).

Timber used in house-building ; the wood is soft and not durable.

90. FROMMAGER OR SILK COTTON (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).

Large tree, used for canoe shells. The silk cotton which envelops the seeds is used for stuffing pillows. Under the name of Kapok it is largely exported from Java to Holland.

91. GALBA (*Calophyllum Calaba*).

Lofty tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter ; timber valuable for mill rollers, frames and other mill work ; pretty cabinet making wood, very durable, lasts well in the ground, bears exposure to moisture. Wood also used for cart felloes.

92. GOMMIER (*Dacryodes herandra*).

Probably the largest and loftiest tree the island produces : nearly all the canoes of the island are made of this wood. A whitish resinous substance exudes copiously from the trunk of the tree : this resin* is much used in making flambeaux, also

*Gommier resin has been submitted to manufacturers of printing inks and to varnish makers, who both reported that the soft gommier resin would answer their purposes as well as gum elemi. It would have to be exported in a fresh and clean condition to command good prices. (See *Agricultural News*, Vol. III, p. 155.)

IX

in the Roman Catholic places of worship as incense. There are two distinct varieties of the forest Gommier (*Dacryodes hexandra*) known as Gommier blanc and Gommier rouge. The latter is also known as Naucent, and yields a much larger quantity of gum than the Gommier blanc. The gum used in making flambeaux is equally got from Gommier blanc, while that used for incense is exclusively obtained from Gommier rouge. The lowland Gommier rouge is *Bursera gummifera*.

93. GOMMIER ROUGE OR LOWLAND GOMMIER (*Bursera gummifera*).

Tree grows to about 18 inches in diameter. It is used for inside work. Also for boards and posts. Green posts cut and put into the ground for fencing take root and grow readily.

94. GOMBO MONTAGNE.

Tree, 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards and used for house-building.

95. GOYAVIER (*Eugenia aeruginea*).

Tree, about 2 feet in diameter : light wood, used for inside house work, rafters, posts, plates, etc.

96. GOYAVIER DOUCE.

Large tree ; employed for mill work, house posts, beams, etc.; used only for inside work, not lasting in the ground.

97. GOYAVIER MONTAGNE.

Middle-sized tree; timber used for mill work.

98. GREENHEART (*Nectandra Rodiaei*).

Valuable timber tree, employed for mill work, etc.; very pretty cabinet wood.

99. GROSETTIER.

Large tree, 3 feet in diameter; used for making into posts, beams, rafters, etc.; may be sawn into planks and scantling.

100. GUAVA (*Psidium Guajava*).

The wood of the guava is very tough, and is employed as handles for hoes, axes, etc., like the tamarind wood. The fruit makes excellent jelly.

101. GUEPPOIS.

Small tree used for making walking sticks, and for posts in the ground, being very durable.

102. GUEPPOIS GRANDE FEUILLE.

Small tree used for posts and walking sticks.

103. ICACQUE (*Hirtella triandra*).

Small tree; wood used for inside and outside work.

X

104. ICACQUE MONTAGNE.

Small tree; wood used for posts, plates, rafters, etc.

105. KAKLIN (*Clusia venosa*).

Hardwood tree, 12 to 16 inches in diameter; durable wood for house work, posts, etc.; lasts well in water; makes excellent charcoal.

106. KREKE PETIT KREKE (*Melastoma* sp.).

Small tree; wood soft and of little value; used for posts in house-building.

107. LABRICOT.

A good-sized tree. Timber used in house work, inside, or outside, both as boards and as scantling.

108. LAGARON.

A tree 16 to 18 inches in diameter. The wood is hard and lasts well in water. It is used for scantling, inside or outside work, and for mill framing and rollers.

109. LA GLUIE OR BOIS DE SOIE (*Sapium aucuparium*).

Middle-sized, but sometimes grows to a very large tree. The timber is inferior and is only occasionally used for inside work. It is not used for building purposes.

110. LAURIER AVOCAT (*Aydeudron* sp.).

Small tree; light wood employed for shingles, posts, rafters, etc.

111. LAURIER BLANC.

Useful wood, made into boards, planks, rafters, etc.

112. LAURIER BORD DE MER.

Lofty tree 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Used for shingles, boards, etc.

113. LAURIER CALIBRE.

Tree 2 feet in diameter, made into shingles, planks, etc.

114. LAURIER CANELLE (*Aydendron sericeum*).

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter; excellent timber; made into boards, planks, rafters, etc., and may be used for any purpose.

115. LAURIER CYPRE (*Ocotea* sp.).

Tree 2 to 4 feet in diameter; the timber is used for all kinds of work, inside and out. The boards are generally used for inside house work. It resembles White Cedar.

116. LAURIER DE VIN.

This is a larger tree, the wood of which is useful for boards and scantling, and for inside work.

117. LAURIER FALAISE.

Tree about 18 inches in diameter; the timber is used for inside work.

XI

118. LAURIER FETIDE.

Tree 2 to 4 feet in diameter ; used for the same purposes, and of equal good quality as the Laurier Cannelle.

119. LAURIER ISABELLE (*Ocotea* sp.).

Small tree ; wood hard ; used for posts and shingles, and sawn into boards ; cabinet wood. Also called Bois de met. It resembles Laurier Marbre, and is used for boards and planks, furniture, and shingles.

120. LAURIER JAUNE.

Small tree ; employed for boards, shingles, and ordinary purposes.

121. LAURIER MADAME (*Nectandra sanguinea*).

Large tree ; good timber ; used for planks, beams, posts, rafters, cabinet work.

122. LAURIER MANGUE.

Tree 3 feet in diameter ; used for inside and outside house work.

123. LAURIER MARBRE.

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; sawn into boards and planks ; furniture wood ; shingles.

124. LAURIER MUSCAT.

Tree about 3 feet in diameter ; made into boards, shingles, and rafters ; used for inside and outside work ; furniture wood.

125. LAURIER NOIR.

Small tree ; makes planks, and boards. Shingles made of this wood rapidly decay.

126. LAURIER PAIN.

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter ; good timber ; used for shingles, planks, and all kinds of house work.

127. LAURIER REGLISSE.

Tree about 18 inches in diameter ; used for posts, rafters, plates, etc.

128. LAURIER RIVIERE.

Tree about 4 feet in diameter ; grows large in water ; timber used for all kinds of inside and outside house work, also for shingles.

129. LILAC (*Melia sempervirens*).

A tree 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Lasts in water and makes good posts. It is also used in house work, but does not make good boards.

XII

130. LOGWOOD OR CAMPECHE (*Haematoxylon campechianum*).

Dye-wood : used for posts ; very durable cabinet wood.

131. MAHOE-COCHON (*Sterculia caribaea*).

Large tree, 3 to 4 feet in diameter ; used for staves and boards : wood splits very easily.

132. MAHOE-PIMENT. (*Daphnopsis Tinifolia*, Meissn.).

Small tree : used for posts ; wood of little value : bark employed for making rope.

133. MANGUE BLANC (*Moronebea coccinea*).

Large and lofty tree ; valuable timber ; may be sawn into planks and boards for ordinary use, and makes excellent staves. Also known as Mangue Jaune. It yields good timber for inside work, but when exposed to weather the wood is not durable. It is sometimes used for shingles, but these do not last well.

134. MANGUE ROUGE (*Tovomita Plumieri*).

Tree about 12 to 18 inches in diameter ; the best wood of the country for staves and for sugar hogsheads ; almost equal to the red oak staves. Makes very durable shingles—called Dominica wallaba.

135. MAPOU (*Cordia reticulata*).

Wood sometimes employed for making staves. The timber from this tree is of little value. This tree is most injurious to cultivation, as it is the principal host of mistletoe.

136. MAPOU GRANDE FEUILLE (*Cordia sulcata*).

Sawn into planks for house-building ; staves.

137. MAPOU PETITE FEUILLE.

Wood used for staves.

138. MASTIC OR ACOMAT (*Sideroxylon Mastichodendron*).

Very large tree, reaches to 6 feet in diameter ; used for mill work and in house-building ; available for almost every kind of work ; one of the most valuable woods in the island. Usually known as Acomat St. Christophe.

139. MILLE BRANCHES.

Large hardwood tree ; employed for mill rollers and other mill work.

140. MOIS MAT.

Middle-sized tree ; makes good masts for vessels, also oars, spars, and staves.

141. MORICYPRE (*Byrsonima spicata*).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter ; useful timber for house-building and cabinet work. Commonly known as Moricypre blanc.

XIII

142. OLIVIER (*Terminalia Buceras*).

Very large tree; timber valuable; made into boards and planks, used for all work (inside and out); very durable in water; the wood is difficult to ignite and does not flame; one of the best woods for shingles.

143. ORANGE MONTAGNE.

Timber used in mill work house posts, beams, and rafters. Known as Toranger.

144. PETITE BAUME.

Small tree; used for posts, wattles, etc., and for making flambeaux, etc.

145. PETIT BOUIS.

Tree about 1 foot in diameter; very durable wood, available for posts, rafters, beams, etc.

146. PETIT CITRON. CHENE DU PAY (*Ilex cuneifolia*).

Tree 18 inches in diameter; very useful wood, employed for all kinds of house work, rafters, sills, posts, cart felloes; makes excellent oars.

147. PIN D'EPICES (*Lucuma mammosa*).

Large tree; employed for mill work, rollers, etc., and sawn into boards for indoor work. It is not customary to use this wood for boards, as it is too hard.

148. PISTOLET PETITE GENILLE.

A large tree. The wood is durable. It is used for house work, and for boards and scantling. Also a cabinet wood.

149. POINER MONTAGNE (*Exostemma caribaeum*).

Small tree; used for posts and for making flambeaux; pretty cabinet wood; durable.

150. POIS DOUX (*Inga laurina*).

Small tree; makes excellent charcoal employed as posts for cane trash house, and other coarse work. The wood does not last well; it is subject to borer when cut.

151. POIS DOUX MARRON (*Inga ingoides*).

Middle-sized tree; used for staves, sawn into boards and planks, and employed for indoor work only. The wood is not particularly valuable for building purposes.

152. POIS DOUX MARRON BLANC.

Tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter; cut into staves and shingles, difficult to saw into planks. The wood is 'springy' and inferior.

153. POMME ROSE (*Eugenia Jambos*).

Tree about 18 inches in diameter; the young branches are employed for making hoops for sugar hogsheads; fruit tree.

XIV

154. POMMIER.

Large tree; 4 to 5 feet in diameter; employed for staves, rafters, and inside house work; not a durable wood.

155. QUINA (*Exostemma floribundum*).

Small tree; used for posts and rafters; the bark of this tree is possessed of tonic and emetic properties and is used in the country medicinally.

156. RAGIGOND.

Large tree, timber used for inside house work.

157. RAISI MONTAGNE.

Tree 2 feet in diameter; used for light work in house-building; not durable.

158. REINETTE.

Small tree; used for house and garden posts, for mill work, rollers, etc., and sawn into boards for indoor work.

159. RESINIER GRANDE FEUILLE (*Coccoloba latifolia*).

Large tree nearly 4 feet in diameter; dense, close-grained wood, valuable timber, employed in all kinds of house and mill work; one of the most durable woods of the island; becomes hardened by age so that tools can scarcely work it; almost indestructible in the ground. This tree rarely attains a diameter of more than 2 feet.

160. RESINIER PETITE FEUILLE (*Coccoloba* sp.).

Tree 2 to 3 feet in diameter; very durable in the ground, used for posts, etc.

161. ROSEWOOD (*Cordia gerascanthoides*).

Tree 2 feet in diameter, employed for all kinds of house work, ship-building, and in furniture. Known also as Bois de Rose, or Laurier de Rose. It can be used for house and cabinet work.

162. SAGLUIE.

A very tall upright tree. The wood is tough and is suitable for building up canoe shells. It also forms excellent boards for heads of casks. The latex obtainable from this tree is used for bird lime.

163. SATIN WOOD, YELLOW SANDERS, OR NOYER (*Buchenavia capitata*).

Large tree; beautiful and valuable wood, becoming scarce in the country; now chiefly used as a furniture wood; formerly in house-building and mill work; very durable in the ground.

XV

164. SAVONETTE (*Lonchocarpus violaceus*).

Good-sized tree, 2 feet in diameter, valuable timber; available for many purposes—mill rollers and mill work in general, posts, beams, cart naves, and felloes, blocks for pulleys, ship and boat-building.

165. SEASIDE GRAPE (*Coccoloba uvifera*).

Tree about 2 feet in diameter, timber used chiefly for boat-building.

166. SEPTAUS.

A large red-wood tree used for making boards. This wood is useful for all inside work, but will not last when employed for outside work. It splits easily.

167. SICAH, OR ABRICOT MARRON.

Tree about 2 feet in diameter, and employed for inside and outside work, posts, sills, plates, beams, etc.

168. SIMARAUBA (*Simaruba amara*).

Tree 3 to 4 feet in diameter; timber used for inside house work, heading for casks; used medicinally; also known as quassia wood.

169. SOAP BERRY (*Sapindus inaequalis*).

Timber used for ordinary purposes. Sometimes called Savonette.

170. SUYEAU.

Small tree; used for house posts: not of value.

171. SUYEAU MONTAGNE (*Turpinia occidentalis*).

Large tree; sawn into boards and planks, used for ordinary purposes.

172. TAMARIND (*Tamarindus indica*).

The wood of the tamarind tree is tough and elastic, and is applicable for handles to axes, hoes, and other tools; the preserved fruit is an article of commerce.

173. TAMARIND MONTAGNE.

Small tree; used for posts and palings, also sawn into boards; lasts well in the water.

174. TENDRE ACAILLOUX (*Sabinea carinalis*).

Small tree; pretty cabinet wood, very durable in the ground as posts.

175. WHITE CEDAR OR PORIER (*Tecoma leucorylon*).

Large tree; timber employed for inside and outside house work, also in ship-building; lasts well in sea-water. Used for making shingles, boards, scantling, etc. There are two varieties. The trunks of the one growing on the Eastern side of the island are useful for piles for jetties.

XVI

176. ZAMAN OR ALMOND (*Terminalia Catappa*).

A large tree. The wood is durable, lasts in water and is used in house work as boards and scantling.

LIST OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR CABINET WORK.

Local Names.			Botanical Name.
Acajou	...	...
Acouquoi jaune	...	...
Angelin	...	...	<i>Andira inermis.</i>
Bois bouele	...	...
Bois bouis chien	...	...	<i>Chrysophyllum microphyllum.</i>
Bois contrevent	...	...
Bois decree	...	...	<i>Morisonia Imrayi.</i>
Bois de fer blanc	or	White	
Ironwood	...	...
Bois de fer noir	or	Black	
Ironwood	...	...
Bois l'ill	...	...	<i>Cassipourea elliptica.</i>
Bois marbre	...	...	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.
Bois masse	...	...
Bois perdrix	...	...
Bois pistolet	...	...
Bois riviere	...	...	<i>Chimarrhis cymosa.</i>
Bois sophie	...	...	<i>Acacia</i> sp.
Bois tan	...	...
Brisiette	...	...
Coconier	...	...	<i>Ormosia dasycarpa.</i>
Cedar or Red Cedar	...	...	<i>Cedrela odorata.</i>
Courbaril or Locust Tree	...	...	<i>Hymenaea Courbaril.</i>
Galba	...	...	<i>Calophyllum Calaba.</i>
Logwood or Campeche	...	...	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum.</i>
Masticor Acomat St. Christo-			
phe	...	...	<i>Sideroxylon Mastichodendron.</i>
Olivier	...	...	<i>Terminalia Buceras.</i>

XVII

Petit citron	...	...	<i>Ilex cuneifolia.</i>
Poirier montagne	...	...	<i>Exostemma caribaeum.</i>
Rosewood	...	...	<i>Cordia Gerascanthoides.</i>
Satin wood	...	...
Tendre Acailloux	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	<i>Tamarindus indica.</i>

LIST OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR CART WORK.

<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Balata or Bully tree	<i>Bumelia retusa.</i>	For frames and spokes.
Cedar, white	... <i>Tecoma leucorylon.</i>	For felloes and riders.
Courbaril or Locust		
Tree	... <i>Hymenaea Courbaril.</i>	For naves.
Galba	... <i>Calophyllum Calaba.</i>	For felloes, riders and tongues.
Savonette	... <i>Lonchocarpus violaceus.</i>	For naves.
Yellow Sanders	... <i>Buchenavia capitata.</i>	For naves.

LIST OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR COOPERING WORK.

Bois blanc or Montagne	...	For staves.
Mahot cochon	... <i>Sterculia caribaea.</i>	For staves.
Mangue blanc	... <i>Moronobea coccinea.</i>	For staves.
Mangue rouge	... <i>Tovomita Plumieri.</i>	For staves.
Petit Citron	... <i>Ilex cuneifolia.</i>	For headings of packages to contain liquids.
Pois doux marron	... <i>Inga ingoides.</i>	For staves.

LIST OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

(Exposed to weather.)

<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>
Angelin	... <i>Andira inermis.</i>
Balata or Bully tree	...
Black cinnamon or Bois d'Inde	... <i>Pimenta acris.</i>
Bois lezard	... <i>Vitex divaricata.</i>
Mastic or Acomat	
St. Christophe	... <i>Sideroxylon Mastichodendron.</i>
Yellow Sanders	... <i>Buchenavia capitata.</i>

XVIII

Resinier grande feuille	...	<i>Coccoloba latifolia.</i>	} obtainable only in short lengths.
Savonette	...	<i>Lonchocarpus violaceus.</i>	
Tendre Acaillieux	...		

LIST OF WOODS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE WORK.

		(General.)	
<i>Local Name.</i>			<i>Botanical Name.</i>
Besides all the various	Lauriers,		
Acajou	...	...
Acajou blanc	...	...
Acajou grand feuille	...		<i>Guarea</i> sp.
Acajou montagne	...	...
Acajou nouveau	...	...
Adegon	...	...	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.
Amandier	...	...	<i>Prunus occidentalis.</i>
Bois affle	...	...	<i>Freziera undulata.</i>
Bois ciceron or pipirie	...	...	<i>Pithecolobium micradenium</i>
Bois contrevent	...	...	<i>Lucuma multiflora.</i>
Bois marmie	...	...	"
Bois riviére	...	...	<i>Chimarrhis cymosa.</i>
Bois tan	...	...
Bois violin	...	...	<i>Guatteria</i> sp.
Brisiette	...	...
Coconier	...	...	<i>Ormosia dasycarpa.</i>
Cedar, red	...	...	<i>Cedrela odorata.</i>
Cedar, white	...	...	<i>Tecoma leucoxydon.</i>
Galba	...	...	<i>Calophyllum Calaba.</i>
Gommier	...	...	<i>Dacryodes hexandra.</i>
Mangue blanc	...	...	<i>Moronobea coccinea.</i>
Mangue rouge	...	...	<i>Tovomitia Plumieri.</i>
Moricypre	...	...	<i>Brysonima spicata.</i>
Olivier	...	...	<i>Terminalia Buceras.</i>
Rosewood	...	...	<i>Cordia gerascanthoides.</i>
Suyeau montagne	...	...	<i>Turpinia occidentalis.</i>

(Inside Work, Frames.)

Adegon	...	...	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.
Angelin	...	...	<i>Andira inermis.</i>
Balata or Bulley tree	...	...	<i>Bumelia retusa.</i>

XIX

Black cinnamon or Bois

d'Inde *Pimenta acris.*

Bois bandé *Chione glabra.*

Bois contrevent

Bois cote *Myrcia ferruginea.*

Bois debasse

Bois dubarre

Bois hypolite

Bois lezard *Vitex divaricata.*

Bois tan

Coconier *Ormosia dasycarpa.*

Carapate

Carapite

(Inside work—Flooring.)

Cedar, white *Tecoma leucorylon.*

Commentin *Myrcia divaricata.*

Mastic or Acomat St. Christo-
phe *Sideroxylon Mastichodendron.*

Petit citron *Ilex cuneifolia.*

Porier montague *Exostemma caribaeum.*

Resinier grande feuille *Coccoloba latifolia.*

Savonette *Lonchocarpus violaceus.*

Tendre Acailloux *Sabinea carinalis.*

Yellow Sanders *Buchenavia capitata.*

Bois riviere *Chimarrhis cymosa.*

Coconier *Ormosia dasycarpa.*

Cedar, white *Tecoma leucorylon.*

WOODS SUITABLE FOR BOAT-BUILDING.

(Shells.)

Gommier *Dacryodes hexandra.*

(Frames.)

Cedar, white *Tecoma leucorylon.*

Galba *Calophyllum Calaba.*

(Planking.)

Cedar, white *Tecoma leucorylon.*

USEFUL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

—FOR—

INTENDING SETTLERS.

- Pocket Guide to the West Indies, by Algernon E. Aspinall.
(Pub. Ed. Stanford, Lond.) Price, 6s.
- Notes upon the Island of Dominica, by Symington Grieve.
(Pub. A. & C. Black, Lond.) Price, 2s. 6d.
- Agricultural Capabilities of Dominica, by C. O. Naftel.
(Pub. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Lond.) Price 9½d.
- A Text-book of Tropical Agriculture, by Dr H. A. Alford
Nicholls, C.M.G., (Pub. Macmillan & Co. Lond.) Price, 6s.
- Nature Teaching, by Dr. Francis Watts, C.M.G., (Impl. Dept.
of Agric. for the West Indies.) Price, 2s.
- Cacao, by J. Hinchley Hart, F.L.S. (Pub. 'Mirror' Office,
Trinidad.) Price, 4s.

*Pamphlets of Imperial Department of Agriculture, for the West Indies.**

- No. 5. General Treatment of Insect Pests, 2nd Revised
Edition. Price 4d.
- No. 7. Scale Insects of the Lesser Antilles, Part I. Price 4d.
- No. 9. Bee Keeping in the West Indies. Price 4d.
- No. 17. General Treatment of Fungoid Pests. Price 4d.
- No. 22. Scale Insects of the Lesser Antilles, Part II. Price 4d.
- No. 23. Notes on Poultry in the West Indies. Price 4d.
- No. 25. Ground Nuts in the West Indies. Price 4d.
- No. 34. Notes on Rabbit Keeping in the West Indies. Price 2d.
- No. 37. Cultivation of Oranges in Dominica. Price 4d.
- No. 53. ABC. of Lime Cultivation. Price 4d.
- No. 54. Fungus Diseases of Cacao and Sanitation of Cacao
Orchards. Price 4d.
- No. 56. Insect Pests of Cacao. Price 4d.

* The publications issued by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies can be obtained from Messrs. Dulau & Co., 37, Soho Square, London; The West India Committee, Seething Lane, London; and locally from Mr. J. Bridgewater, Roseau, Dominica.



0 1164 0154656 3

Date Due

APR 02 1994

MAR 21 1994

DEC 03 1994

NOV 30 1994

F2051 .B35 1909
 Bell, Sir Henry Hesketh Joudou.
 Notes on Dominica and hints
 to intending settlers.

ISSUED TO 272513

272513

